GEORGIA LOCO-FOCOISM. -In the IVth District John D. Stell has been nominated as the \* Democratic States' Rights' (Secession) candidate for Congress. The name of the late member, Gen. Haralson, was laid before the Convention, with what success the following will show tion, with what success the following will show tion, with what success the following will show if it seems," says the Macon Journal & Messenger, that the names of several persons were before the Convention, among others that of Gen. Haralson.—
The General, like the honest Dutchman, had "had plenty of rote, but no elect"—he had the highest number of ballots, but not a majority. A motion was made to nominate him by accidentation, but, the Bassack to nominate him by accidentation, but, the Bassack the near came upon the the ears of the body his the sharp peals of the "many-voiced thunder." The General had foreseen the coming storm, and ordered his friends not to place him before the body, but they persisted. A decease from Meriwether openly proclaimed that "he had come there instructed to rote for no mins who was not a member of the Southern Rights Party! Accordingly, the chairman of the military commuttee was ignominously drummed out of camp because he was not a sufficiently open discontined; while another of the delegates to the Nashville Convention was duly declared the candidate of the McDonaid party of the Fourth District. Verily, the curtain rises and the horrid risage of disunion begins gradually to appear in all its naked deformity."

Only one "Democratic" paper in Georgia (the

Only one "Democratic" paper in Georgia (the Athens Bunner) supports the election of Howell Cobb for Governor, but Mr. Cobb is sustained by every Whig paper but one, (the Augusta Republic.) The Whig organization, with a few Union "Democrats," forms the Union party, while the "Southern Rights" (Disunion) party is made up of the old Loco-Foco party Judge Berrien refusing, as yet, to join the "Union" organization. With this exception, all the leading Whigs in Georgia belong to the "Constitutional Union Party," as the new organization is termed. The Union movement in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States receives the great bulk of its support from the Whig party, as in Georgia.

NORTH CAROLINA. - Every "Democratic" paper in this State is opposed to the Compromise, and some of these papers are as ultra for Disunion as the most rampant Secession papers of South Carolina; for instance, the Charlotte Hornet's Nest, the Raleigh Standard, the Wilmington Commercial, &c. There is a cause for this, of course, the Whigs of North Carolina being all "Union" men, the Locos have taken a different tack. Clingman, the Secession candidate for Congress in the 1st District, is supported by every Loco Foco paper in his District, and since he ran as the "Democratic" candidate for the U S. Senate, he has utterly disowned the Whig party, of which he was a member. He is the only man of any prominence new cooperating with the North Carolina Locos for Secession, who can lay claim of ever being a Whig. Every Loco candidate for Congress is a "Southern Rights" man, and in the Vth District Calvin Graves ("Union Democrat") is supported by the Whigs against Venable, the regular Loco candidate.

KENTUCKY .- General William Morrow, (Whig.) who had been announced as an Independent candidate for Congress, dectines, leaving the field to the candidates of the old parties, Presley Ewing, (Whig.) and B L. Clarke, (Opp.)

-The same game of deception which is played by the Opposition in other States, is practiced in Kentucky. Robert Wickhife, the Loco candidate for Governor, in all his speeches denounces President Fillmore as a "Free Soiter" and an "Abolitionist," (for a certain letter Mr. Fillmore wrote,) and says that all the Whigs who sustain the President are in the same "fix." The Hopkinsville Press, the only paper in Kentucky which leans openly to secession, is Loco Foco, and is very much pleased with the course pursued by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvana, in writing letters to the South in favor of non-intercourse and the extension of the line of 35 deg, 30 min, through California, with suitable protection by Congress. to slaveholders who should emigrate to California with their "property." The Whig caudidates for Congress and State offices are all Union men.

ARKANSAS.—The Congressional canvass in this State seems to grow warmer and more interesting as it progresses. The issue between Capt. John Preston (Whig.) and Robert W. John son, (Opp.) is very much the same as that between Foote and Quitman in Mississippi. Mr. John-son, a bold man and of somewhat ultra tone, cannot abide the Compromise measures, and thinks that continued union promises to be continued wrong to the South. Capt Preston approves the Compromise measures and takes what is generally known as the Union ground. Senator Borland accompanies the candidates at all their appointaccompanies the candidates at all their appointments. At Van Buren, Mr. Johnson claimed that his position was identical with that of Senator Borland, whereupon the latter gentleman rose, and emphatically denied the assertion—he acquiesced in the Compromises. The Van Buren Intelligencer, a leading (Democratic) Journal, warmly opposes Johnson—says that the people of Arkansas cannot abide disamon, and compliments Capt Preston warmly. But a Whig candidate in Arkansas, and a poor boy at a frolic, are didate in Arkansas, and a poor boy at a frolic, are much one and the same—though no battle can be desperate which is fought in the name of Union and the Compromise. [N. O. Crescent.

ALABAMA .- The Florence (Ala.) Gazette of the 19th comes to us with the name of Gen. GEORGE S. HOUSTON as its candidate for Congress in the Vth District, now represented by Secessionist Loco, David Hubbard, a candidate for reelection. The Gazette thinks that, with the aid of the Whigs, Houston stands a strong chance of an election. The Gazette is the only "Demo cratic" paper in Alabama which advocates the election of BENJAMIN S. SHIELDS, the "Union" candidate for Governor, the remainder of the "Democratic" press all going for some form or other of resistance and secession.

## A New Yorker Lynched in Alabama.

AN ABOLITIONIST SERVED RIGHT. -- Our estally quiet little town was thrown into a state of come excitement on Saturday last, by the report that an Abolitomist was in our streets. A man, who said his name was D. S. McCoy, an imerant clock mender, visited this place on Tuesday last, and spoke pretty freely on questions of free soil. &c., but it seems that freely on questions of free-soil. &c., but it seems that no one paid any attention to the fellow, not thinking him an Abolitionist. On Saturday M. Coy again made his appearance in the village, and went on in such a way as to leave no foom to doubt his being an unadulterated Abolitionist. having been seen some days previous in a very suspicious conversation with a negro man belonging to Mrs. Allen. Our worthy fellow-townsman, Richard F. Cook, Esq., went to McCoy and told him he must leave the place immediately—that the citizens were incliginant at his conduct, and that if he did not leave as requested he would certainly receive such punishment at their hands as his infamous conduct would authorise them to infact on their worst enemy. The Abolitionist, not heeding the friendly a tyrce given him, remained, and a number (in fact all) of the villagers ussembled and procured a very ugly pole, placed the Abolitionist on it, and gave him as comfortable a ricle down to the double branches as the circum-stances of the case would admit of. Arrived at the branches the pole shronds and dozen that Mr. Mr. Richard and sould be a class of the case would admit of. Arrived at the branches the pole shronds and dozen that Mr. Mr. Richard and sould be a class of the case would admit of. Arrived at the branches the pole shronds and dozen that Mr. Mr. Richard and sould be a class of the case would admit of. Arrived at the branches the pole shronds and dozen that Mr. Mr. Richard and sould be a class of the case would admit of. Arrived at the branches the pole shronds and sould be a class of the case. would admit of. Arrived at the branc slipped, and down slid Mr McCov into branches the pole

Beulah's imped waters; considerably refreshed, yet unregenerated! He was he might leave without further indignities with him, but he maintained his stubborn and being shown him, but he maintained his stubborn dogged will to outbrave the masses that surroun him, still paying no heed to the good advice of degged will to outbrave the masses that surrounded him; still paying no heed to the good advice of the humane, he continued his threats and refused to leave, bidding defiance to the whole community. The citizens then, seeing that they would have to use stronger remedies, as his case was a very hopeless one, procured a basket of all sorts offeathers and abucket of tar, together with a substantial wagonwhip with a very extensive thong attached thereto, and were about to apply things that were calculated to have a moving effect on his hitherto stubborn howels—when, just then, he caved, and concluded to retire in peace. After mounting his horse and getting off a respectful distance, he uttered the most awful threats and imprecations on the devoted Trojans, who were about to get at him again, when lot

he vamosed, and when last seen he was on his way to see the Governor!

see the Governor. McCoy is a one-legged man, and it is altogether owing to that circumstance that he saved his baccon. No two-legged Abolitionist can come here and say what McCoy said, and take his hide away whole cloth.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, 21st. From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, 21st.

This man was in our city on Thursday, and observed to be very turbulent and abusive of Coi. Cochran's sentiments during and after the conclusion of his speech in the court house on that day. And we also learn he was equally abusive of Mr. Noble, one of the State Rights candidates, at Garner's precinct, during the discussion there week before last. We understand his business here was to procure counsel to prosecute his maltreaters at Troy. We are inunderstand his business here was to procure counsel to prosecute his maitreaters at Troy. We are in-informed he was in the city as late as Friday evening, and has probably not yet left. He has evidently mistaken the character of our people, if he supposes his presence will be tolerated when his true character is known. And we would counsel him to leave for a climate more congenial to the promulgation of his fanatical sentiments than that of Alabama, with little delay. We understand he says he is from New-York and is doubtless one of such agents as the cazenovia Abolition Convention informed us they had traveling through the slave States to swell the listof fugitives. His pretended occupation is that of a clock repairer. All these agents spoken of by the Convention alluded to, are traveling under the disa clock repairer. All these agents and in the dis-guised garb of some innocent business and in that way have successfully prosecuted their real massion in-detected. We caution our citizens against this man-that he is intent on mischief, we think there is little room for doubt. Such men should be scourged from he community. [ ₹ We know nothing of Mr. McCoy save

what we gather from these statements of his enemies, but these are quite sufficient to show that he has been made the victim of an unjustifiable and inexcusable outrage. He is not even charged with breaking any law, or with exercising any privilege or prerogative but that which pertains to every American citizen, viz : expressing his opinion of public men and affairs, without asking leave so to do. But this was the very thing that the slaveholders of Troy could not tolerate. Southern men coming North are at liberty to say what they please of our peculiar institutions; they may even attempt to create dissatisfaction among our laboring population by telling them of the superior delights and advantages of Slavery; but what right has a Northern man going South to utter his honest convictions? Our Southern brethren are always telling us of the happiness and contentment of their slaves and how they wouldn't take their freedom if it were offered to them; but when we see a whole community lashed into a tempest of excitement merely because a Yankee clock-mender is seen in conversation with a negro, we can't help suspecting that their confidence in the happiness of those whom they enslave is not after all quite so strong as they pretend. We don't think a Northern farmer or factory-owner would be much frightened at seeing a slaveholder in conversation with the men in his employ, even though the avowed object of that conversation were to persuade them to exchange the servitude of wages for that of the plantation. Nor do we think he would run any risk of tar and feathers if he were even to propose to address an assembly of our hard-fisted workers, with a view of dispelling their prejudices against human bondage, and convincing them that a cotton or sugar plantation is the Elysium of the laborer.

-We shall probably have Mr. McCoy's version of this affair before long, when we shall be better able to judge what occasion he gave for the treatment awarded him by the citizens of Troy. Meanwhile, let the people of New York consider how many fugitives they ought to catch to prove their gratitude for this exhibition of chivalry toward one of their fellow-citizens

Tyranny Abroad and at Home-A Difference. The Hartford Times 'blazes away' at the Austrian Government for its treatment of Mr. Brace, after the following fashion:

This arrest of Mr. Brace, who has been confined in a close dungeon with swarms of fleas and scores of Austrian villains, was a gross outrage upon the rights of an American citizen, and a glaring noonday in-sult to the Government of the United States. He or an American cutzer, and a surface source of the Waster States. He was arrested because he was an American. That was the reason—there was no other cause. He was released, more on account of the arrival of two U. S. ships-of-war, which the cowardly Ausstrans feared, than a sensation of Justice which would have influenced honorable men. Mr. Brace is not the first citizen of Connecticut that has been arrested without any cause, by the same ever-to-be-exect ded Austrian Government. A few years since a worthy citizen of this State, a gentleman now holding a responsible trust, was in Austria. He walked a mile or two out of the city where he was stopping, one afternoon, and was followed by the spees and pumps of that tyrannical Government. He was arrested and imprisoned. There was no earthly cause for it, and when he was released the only excuse made to him s released the only excuse made to him was a slight informality in his passports.

We are not aware that this case was ever brought to the attention of our Government, though it ought

or Government does not take notice of this If our Government does not take notice of this outrage upon Mr. Brace, it will stand disgraced in the eyes of the world, and no American citizen will be sale in traveling through the dominion of Austria. The Government, capable of guarding its rights, that will remain passive when one of its citizens is imprisoned by another power, for reasons which have caused the imprisonment of Mr. Brace, deserves the scorn of all other nations. It ought to be spit upon and disgraced. It will be. But we have too much confidence in our own Government—no matter who may be at the head of it—to believe that it will in a cowardly manner submit to such an indignaty as has been heaped upon it by Austria in this extraordinary arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Brace.

So much for the valor of the Times in defaul-

So much for the valor of the Times in defending the right of American citizens to travel without molestation on the other side of the Atlantic, and to give free expression to their hostility to tyranny and their sympaths with the oppressed. It can see nothing to extenuate or excuse the conduct of the Austrian officials, not even in their fears that Mr. Brace, coming from a Republican land, might perhaps be engaged in a plot to subvert the power of Austria over Hungary, nor in the jealousy of foreign interference, which we take it is quite as potent in its influence upon despotic governments as upon any other. Its sympathies are wholly on the side of Mr. Brace, whatever reason the Austrian Government might have had for suspecting him of "disse minating doctrines" which in that country are "considered dangerous to the lives" of the dominant class.

Let us see now in what a different strain the Times talks of tyranny at home-tyranny practiced by Georgia slaveholders upon another citizen of Connecticut traveling under the nominal

protection of the U.S. Constitution : Nathan Bird Watson, a native of New-Haven, has been ordered by the people of Warrentown, Ga., to leave their village. He had made himself rather conspicuous in opposing Slavery, and disseminating doctrines which the people of the South consider dangerous to their lives—doctrines which tend to cut-throat deeds at midright. They have made it a practice for several years past to give all such persons fair notice to leave, deeming this the most peaceable way of getting rid of those whom they look upon as worse than incendiaries. If they do not leave, they are arrested and carried away. Mr. look upon as worse than incendiaries. If they do not leave, they are arrested and carried away. Mr. Watson, we are informed, was not tarred and feathered, as some of the newspapers have published, but he was duly notified to go off and a description of his person published so as to put other towns upon their guard against his busy efforts in sowing discord among the slaves. We will go as afar as any in decided measures to protect an American citizen, at home and abroad, so long as he does not violate the law, or do anything to endanger the safety of peaceable citizens. But if Mr. Watson, or any other man goes to Georgia or comes to does not violate the law, or do anything to en langer the safety of peaceable citizens. But if Mr. Watson, or any other man goes to Georgia or comes to Connecticut, and pursues a course calculated to endanger the lives of citizens, we will not object if those citizens tell him, in sober earnestness, to go away, and insist upon his doing so. "Seif-preservation is a law of Nature," it is said—and about the mildest way it can be effected, when an invendiary comes round, or one who stirs up ignorant slaves to murder, is to tell the evil-doer to leave the premises.

Do our readers need to be told why the Times s so bold in its denunciations of Austria and so mealy-mouthed in speaking of the far less justifiable conduct of the slaveholders of Georgia Do they desire to know why tyranny at home is excused and palliated, while that which occurs abroad is unqualifiedly and vehemently de-

nounced ? The explanation can be easily given : The Austrian Government has no votes to give for the 'Democratic' candidate for President in 1852, while the Georgia slaveholders have votes to be given or withheld according as the ' Northern allies' are faithful or otherwise to the peculiar institution.

There is not upon record a particle of evidence that Mr. Watson's conduct in Georgia was not as unexceptionable as that of Mr. Brace in Hungary. It is alleged that he had made himself rather conspicuous in opposing Slavery,' but that he had done anything more than express in private intercourse his honest opinion of that institution, does not appear. No insurrectionary or even imprudent expressions are quoted as having fallen from his lips; and if any such evidence could have been alleged against him is it reason able to suppose it would have been withheld But the 'doctrines' disseminated by him are said to be 'dangerous to the lives' of the people of the South. We should like to be informed if those 'doctrines' are not precisely those taught by Jefferson and the other great lights of De mocracy whom the Times professes to revere. viz: that all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That Mr. Watson intended to excite an insurrection of the slaves we do not for a moment believe, nor do we suppose that the people who threatened him with Lynch law had the slightest fear of any such thing. What they apprehended was an insurrection of the consciences of the white people, and so strong are their fears of that that they are ever ready to suppress freedom of speech to prevent it. The cry of incendiarism is only a shallow device to mislead the unreflecting.

One thing strikes us as not a little remarkable. The opponents of Slavery at the North are often charged by a certain class of journals with pusilanimity for attacking the institution here, and the question is triumphantly asked, 'Why don't you go to the South !" And yet if a Northern citizen does go South, for pleasure or business, and while there ventures to speak, however prudently, against the system, those same journals are always the first to charge him with folly and to justify the slaveholders in lynching him. Why is this

REPORT OF ANOTHER BATTLE IN HAYTI .--The Express publishes a letter dated Port-au-Prince, July 15, which contains the following piece of in-The details are doubtless somewhat extelligence.

Another battle has been fought between the Hay-tiens and Dominicans, near the town of Cotay, on the 13th instant, which proved very disastrons to the Emperor's troops, of whom about 900 were slain out of a force of 2,700 men. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the vic-tors, beside 246 prisoners, amen whom are a neaber tors, beside 246 prisoners, among whom are an of the Emperor and nine officers of some distin of the Emperor and mac ductors in the fortified town of San Juan, whose walls protected what valor proved inadequate to defend. The vactors retired in excellent order on the southern bank of the Yuma River, ready at all times to act only on the defensive, and repulse their invaders.

AMERICA IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.—It is rather amusing to read the small comments of the English press upon the American department in the Glass Palace, and to notice the evident mortification of our countrymen in acknowledging they have not so many things to show as other nations. The wish our tolks exhibit to equal or excel other nations there, reminds us of a reigning belie we once knew, who had become so accustomed to adulation on account of her beauty, grace, &c. &c., that finally she could bear no hint of any one excelling her in any thing. She not only contended with belies and beauties for undisputed possession of their particular branch of laurels, and disputed precedence with milliners, tailors, laundresses, housemands and cooks for superiority in the special department of each, but she could not bear the idea that any professor of mathematics could solve a problem better than she if she pieused to try. She had some faint idea that she could paper wails, and drape windows better than any upholsterer, and also that she could build a wail and make a window and door better than any massion or carpenter. She wanted to get credit for the grace and delicacy of a lify, the strength of Samson, the timidity of a dove, the courage of a lino, the pretty ignorance of a fashionable lady, and the skill of the artizam. She was a person of universal ambition, like Brother Jonathan, whose heart is almost broken AMERICA IN THE WORLD'S FAIR.-It is She was a person of the Brother Jonathan, whose heart is almost that he cannot pack his national greatness in batting, laying it in a band-box and send it over for Victoria's inspection. It is a great pity that Ameri nailed up in a store box and sent to the Glass Pa-ce 1 If they had only thought of it in time, taken lace! If they had only thought of it in time, taken twenty miles square of Western hill and dale, with its innumerable homesteads where noboly ever lacks food, fuel or clothing, and nobody collects rent, dona brown paper wrapper, and sent it to the An Indian corn-crib, with its contents in No-r, nicely packed in a pasteboard box, would have been a neat little contribution, and very accept able in that region. It is a sad reflection that Broth or Jonathan did not get himself displayed to advan

er Jonathan did not get himself displayed to advan-tage, and he certainly owes many thanks to the patri-otic venders of fancy soap and cologne bottles, who are in London disputing the world's admiration with Monsieur France.

If Americans understood the true mission of their country, they would not contend for laurels for her brow, which, if won and worn, would give her verti-go, brain-fever and paralysis of the limbs. Her in-dustry, and meanity cought to be congentrated unon go, brain-fever and parages of the minos. Her in-dustry and meenuity ought to be concentrated upor works rather too bulky to be carried about for exhi-bition. They have no time to rival other nations in polishing lamps and making drawing-room orna ments, until their forests are cleared and prairie fenced in, rivers dammed and railroads made. He they should give sufficient attention to excel in th fine arts, which suit older countries, the bears would eat them up by and by. [Mrs. Swisshelm's Visiter.

PRAY PREPAY !- Some things are quite as well said in verse as in prose, a fact which will be undeniable, among the poets at least. The follow-ing impromptu, from one of our subscribers, is deci-dedly as well put as anything of our own could be. It relates to the new post-office law, and the necessity of accommodating ourselves to it with all possible

"Precept upon precept, line upon line, Prepay your postage, and I'll prepay mine?" The importance of this advice will be better under good when we remind the reader that by the new stood when we remind the reader that by the new law we save two cents on every letter the postage of which is paid by the sender. Our correspondents are particularly entreated, therefore, for ourselves and the sake of the public generally, to pay three cents in advance on their letters, that we may be spared the necessity of paying five. "A penny saved," says Franklin, "is a penny gained." According to this rule, two pence saved is two pence gained; and putting the saved and gained together in such cases, we are four cents ricker, by all logic) at the close of the trans-action. (Chareston News.

The Swansea Herald gives the following lines, which appear as an epitaph on a head stone in St Michael's Churchyard, Aberystwith, to the memory of David Davies, blacksmith, late of that

"My Sledge and Hammer lay reclined, My Bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My Fire's extinct, my Forge decayed,
And in the dust my Vice is laid;
My Coal is spent, my Iron gone,
My Nails are drove—my Work is done."

[W. Chronicle.

A COSTLY SMOKE. - The other day, says A Costly Smore.—The other day, says the Boston Truveller, a young gentleman of this city was enjoying a fine cigar, near the corner of Courtst and the square, in defiance of the by-law in such case made and provided. A person near by, whom he took to be a police officer, tapped him on the shoulder, and informed him that he was breaking the law. The young man plead ignorance without avail, the pseudo-officer declaring that unless a \$5 bill was fortherming, he should find it necessary to commit the offender to jail. Very reluctantly, and after a good dead of talking, he took out a \$10 bill, received \$5 back, and was allowed to depart. It was not long, however, before he assertained that his quondam received from him in exchange was a counterfeit thus leaving him out of pocket just \$10 by the opera

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KENSINGTON .- At DESTRUCTIVE ITHE IN KERNINGTON.—ALI half-past twelve o'clock this morning, the large cotton and woolen goods factories of Mr. Peter Hickey, corner of Jefferson and Washington sis, kensington, were entirely destroyed by fire. Also, Messrs-Kirby & Bringhirst's saw manufactory, in Perry-st., above Phonix. Loss about \$120,000—only partly insured. The six story brick factory on Washingtonst, above Jefferson, and the one below, were both destroyed, tegether with engine house and dye house, three three-story brick dwellings, on the house three three-story brick dwellings, on north side of Jefferson st., near Second, and four herin side of senersons, hear second, and how on the south side, were burned to the ground, also, two three-story brick dwellings on Washington-st., and two or three on Perry-st. At haif-past two o'clock this morning, the fire was still burning, the sparks covering the buildings for souares around. covering the buildings for squares around.
[Phi adelphia Inquirer, to-day.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA. Details of the News by the steamer Isabel. CHARLESTON, Friday, July 25.

The steamer Isabel with Havana advices of the 224 inst, has arrived at her wharf. The news from Cuba is exceedingly contradictory, but private letters received from creditable sources state that many towns are in arms against the Government, and that the insurgents number 5,000 strong.

In several skirmishes between the patriots and the troops, the latter suffered severe losses. At the battle fought at Neuvitas the troops were defeated, and nine officers, among them Col. Conti, were captured. The remainder of the Government forces took refuge on board of a steamer.

At the last accounts one thousand insurgents were reported to be in possession of Neuvitas, and that the Government had sent 2,000 troops against them.

On the other hand it is stated that the Government had received by Express news from Puerto Principe to the 16th inst., and that the rebels, commanded by Joaquin Aguero, had been dispersed by the Government troops with the loss of 5 killed and many horses, munitions of war, &c. captured.

Large numbers of the insurgents are said to have surrendered, and others were ready to do so on receiving an assurance of pardon.

The whole Island, except in the vicinity of Puerto Principe and Neuvitas, is reported by the Government to be perfectly tranquil, and the public is can tioned by the Captain General against heeding the exaggerated rumors of disaffection which are manu factured for effect in the United States.

There were but few Spanish vessels of war at Havana, several having sailed for Puerto Principe with troops.

The French steamer Magado had been ordered ome and the Model was to take her place.

It is reported that two Government spies arrived in the Isabel to watch the friends of Cuba in America -the name of one of them is given as Jose M. Plan-

Further Cuban Intelligence.

Washington, Monday, July 28. The Intelligencer of this morning states that the Editor had conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Isabel, who states that at Puerto Priacipe three companies of the regiment of Cantabria had gone over to the insurgents; and that the people of San Juan de los Remidios had openly rebelled, and had established a Provisional Govern ment.

The Intelligencer's informant states that the reported defeat at Quennas of the Spanish troops with the loss of 300 men, probably originated from the circumstance that while the troops were being trans ported across the river at that place, a scow, in which a large number had embarked, was upset and many were drowned.

The Gazette de la Ha ana of the 22d, merely no tices the defeat of the rebels under Aguero, and states that the disaffected Districts had been placed under martial law, and that the insurgents would be summarily dealt with.

## GREAT STORM.

Further Particulars of the Storm in Penn-

Further Particulars of the Storm in Pennsylvania.

Howspale, Pa., Monday, July 28.

During the severe storm of Friday the new Baptist Church at Clinton was lifted from its foundation and crushed to pieces. The roof of the barn of Rev. Mr. Curtis, near the above, and also that of Mr. Faalse, was taken off and carried a distance of half and the Mr. Faalse, was taken off and carried a distance of half and the Mr. Faalse's loss in fruit trees. Ac., was very considered to the storm of t A hail-stone weighing 12 ounces was picket

Destructive Storm at Pittsburg.

On Saturday night this city and vicinity was visited with a terrific thunder, rain and hall storm, which did great injury to windows, fruit trees, the crops, telegraphic poles, &c. Hall stones 7 inches in circumference were picked up. The house of Dr Ankim was struck by lightning, but no lives were lost.

The Storm in Baltimore.

Baltimoss, Monday, July 28.
The storm of Saturday night was very severe his locality. The lightning struck a barn belongs this locality. The lightning strice a to Mr. Hern, two miles from the city, the contents of to Mr. Hern, two miles from the city, the contents of which were entirely consumed. The loss is \$3,000 Various houses in different parts of the city were un-roofed by the wind yesterday.

Suicide.

A German named Frank Horstman of Alleghau ut his throat from ear to ear. He held a shoe kni each hand

Markets .... CHARLESTON, July 25 The operations in Corron have been nearly suspended to-day.

Punishment - Not Preventive - Not Reforma-

lowing, although we do not remember when an organ of hanging ever gave place to an argument on our side of the Prof. Anderson's disquisition is not of the sort that needs reply To the Editor of The Tribune

I believe you hold that the truth never loses in fair and free discussion, and as a reply to your article this morning upon Capital Punishment, by Samuel J. May, you would fairly present another view of the subject by inserting a few paragraphs from the pen of Prof. G. W Anderson, of Lewisburg University :

Anderson, of Lewisburg University:

1. Is the proper design of punishment to prevent the repetition of crone by the culprit?

This theory is frequently advocated; but the arguments necessary to prove its correctness have yet to be advanced. We must distinguish between the object of law, and the object of the threat of a penalty; between the effect of punishment, and the effect of the threat of a penalty is another. The law is one thing, the threat of a penalty is another. The object of the law is not by any means the same as the object of the law is not by any means the same as the object of the threat of a penalty. The law simply points out our duty. The penalty threatened on a violation of it, furnishes a motive to deter us from such a violation. Men argue in this manner: "If I do what the law forbids, I may expect to suffer what is threatened as its penalty. This would be vastly disagreeable, it would be better for me to keep the law: therefore I will do so." Such is, probably, the manner in which the conclusion to keep the law is often reached. The process, in all its distinct steps, may not be clearly before the mind. Yet these several steps have substantially been taken.

But the threat of punishment is a very different.

before the mind. Yet these several steps have sub-stantially been taken.

But the threat of punishment is a very differen-thing from punishment itself. It is very possible that a man who has committed some crime, may be come so fercely enraged by the suffering of its pun-ishment, as to be eager to avenge himself, by a repe-tition of the very same act. What can deter him from so doing, as he comes forth from the endurance of the penalty. The remembrance of his punishment No, for that has made him eager to be revenged. I must be the knowledge that what he has already suf-fered will be again inflicted if he transgresses the ered will be again inflicted if he transgres aw. It is the threat of punishment to come, remembrance of punishment past. It is the certainty that a repeated punishment will follow each re-

Peated crime.

If Is the object of promishment to deter others from

This theory is one that, in the opinion of some, bears a very plausible aspect. Yet the objections which lie against it are, perhaps, quite as fermidable as those that may be urged against that of special It is certainly a very desirable thing to furnish to

It is certainly a very desirable than all a motive to prevent them from entering on a career of crime. It is very wise to prevent the violation of law, if it lies within our power, and can be done without inflicting suffering unjustly. But her we are met by a difficulty of a very serious nature Can it be done justly. To inflict suffering on an we are met by a difficulty of a very serious nature. Can it be done justly. To inflict suffering on any one man, without his cordial assent, for the mere sake of keeping others from doing wrong, is a proceedure of exceedingly questionable morality. It is very much like doing evil that good may come—a course of conduct that all good men should most devouily repudiate. The fact that the suffering so infincted is called punishment, and is done with a legal sanction, does not alter its character in the least. For it must be torne in mind, that the advocates of this theory do not believe in the infliction of punishment because a man is guilty. To concede this would be to abandon their own chosen ground. There may be certain consequents, sometimes following punishment, which are good and desirable in themselves, while, at the same time, they could not properly be assumed by a government as the object to be simed at in punishing. Whatever be the avowed object of punishment, it should be one that may invariaerly be assumed by a government as the object to be aimed at in punishing. Whatever be the avowed object of punishment, it should be one that may invariably be secured by its infliction. If it can not always, under every government, be attained, then it is not the proper object. This is so obvious that it needs only to be stated to secure the assent of all.

There is one great objection that lies against this whole theory of prevention. It is an objection which lies against it, in any, or all of its modifications. This objection is, that it can not consistently distinguish between guilt and innocence. Practically, it re-

cognises no such thing as guilt, in the ordinary ac-ceptation of the term. There is nothing, in the whole of this theory, to put upon actual crime the brand of subcorrect

brand of abhorrence.

There is need that guilt be branded as guilt. The preservation of a sound moral tone in society demands that a stigma should be affixed to crime. In the instinctive convictions of every mind it should be regarded as a thing to be abhorred. Only se far as ich a sentiment is inwrought into the popular moder such a sentiment is inwrought into the popular arof thinking and feeling, can public security be guarantied, and public order be rendered permanent.—
The theory of prevention fails and vitally fails here.
And just in so far as it does fail, is its moral influence
to be most earnestly deprecated.

III. Is it to reform the cromual?

This is a theory which has secured a very larg number of supporters. It is, perhaps, preeminently the theory of the day. What can reasonably be the theory of the cay what can reasonably thought from punishment inflicted, when threatment punishment has been of no avail! What magic power does it possess to correct a man's evil inclinations! They who expect so much from its inflictuo forget the exceeding stubbornness of human natur when once it has received a strong bias toward evil a strong that they have the strong that of two has There is rather a indicrous anecdote told of two barristers in England, which may illustrate this point.
One of them, who was more than a match for the
other in size and physical strength, imagined that his
little opponent hal insulted him. He proceeded at
once to indict summary punishment. Knocking him
down with his huge fist, he exclaimed. "There, you little blackguard, take that. I'll make a gentle

of you."

"I defy you," shricked out the other, jumping up.
"I defy you. Beating never made a gentleman."
Soit is with human nature, it is not to be waipped into goodness. It will often show itself as unwilling to be punished into reformation, as the little barrister to be beaten into a gentleman. Were those who appears to the property of the prope to be beaten into a general and the class was ap-prove of such attempts only to bear this in mind they would, perhaps, be less confident of securing the reformation of the criminal by any means that they can devise. It would seem, too, that the result of actual experiments on this human material, which

of actual experiments on this human material, which is sometimes so exceedingly ugly, might awaken in their minds serious doubts of their ability to plan and execute a scheme for reformating it.

A reformation, if it be secured at all, must be looked for as the result of moral instruction, such as is supplied to convicts in most of our penitentiaries. It is something entirely distinct and separate from the punishment inflated, for the end at which it aims is different. Governments do not threaten men with moral instruction if they break the laws. The very suggestion of such a threat, strikes the car as something judgerous. Punishment and moral inas something indicrous. Punishment and moral in struction are too widely separated ever to be re-garded as identical, or to be considered as having the

line end in view. How much effort has been made in the department of Moral Instruction, and with what results may be usiged from some items found in the reports of the Inspector and the Moral Instructor of the Eas-tern State Femitentiary of Pennsylvania for the year

These are some of the difficulties that encompass the theories under consideration. They constitute just and efficient grounds for regudiating the whole system of preventive and reformatory punishment. We are, then, led to the conclusion that the object of punishment is to subserve the purposes of justice. No other theory has been presented, no other is precessory. There is meaning in the common phrase No other theory has been presented no other increases. There is meaning in the common phrase "the claims of justice." To satisfy these claims then, may be said to be the sufficient and only object of punishment; in other words, we may say, to sat

of punishment: in other words, we may say, to satisfy that appetite for justice which forms so important and useful a part of our moral constitution.

However wide the field of investigation we may
traverse, however diversified the lines of argumentation we may pursue, the conclusion at which we
shall arrive will always be the same—that punishment is merely punitory; that voluntary crime ought
to be visited by its appropriate penalty.

## LA PLATA.

From the Household Words.

It was in 1848-1849 that I made my visits to the Sierra or mountain, the Pampas or plams and the Pampas-Indians of the vast Province of Buenos Ayres, also called the Province of L Plata. I was not thoroughly acquainted with the general nature or the principal features and remarkable aspect of the scenery and native population of the South American Provinces; nevertheless, in the course of these visits, I was struck with as much of novelty and interest by the remarkable objects everywhere around me, as if my mind had not been previously impressed with any preconceived ideas of any of those objects, by means of the general information I possessed. I expected to see an immense river, and many considerable rivers of less magnitude, but whose size, in many European countries, would be estimated as large; but I had conceived no expectation of beholding any so immense as the River Plata, or even as the Uruguay or the Pa-rana. I likewise expected to view a vast extent of plains proceeding from along the banks of La Plata further than eye could reach-but not an expanse so vast and characteristic as the Pam-So of the mountains running in the inte nor of the Province-I had no adequate concep-

As an old traveler, I always feel more comfort able, if, before taking a journey into any unex-plored region, I ascertain as much as possible of its geography. Possessed of such information, obstacles have been cleared away from any line of route I may choose; and I certainly feel the safer and more confidence as I proceed through the unknown country. Let me, therebefore taking you to the Sierra, or beyond, just lead you by the hand, and proceed at a gentle pace to take a bird's eye view of La Plata.

Look first on La Plata as much as you can s

of its breadth and its length, and whatever your notion of it may be, I must confess that the more I behold in reality, or in memory, or in description, of this magnificent river, its vastness in presses me more and more with that inexpressi ble feeling which I think no other object in na ture, not even the wildest grandeur of the high est mountains, so powerfully inspires one with after the first view, as the sublime expanse of waters, though peacefully slumbering in their might, commanding the majesty of silence around. In breadth, La Plata equals that of the Amazon, and is navigable by vessels of considerable tunnage, even to the distance of 400 leagues from its mouth. Of its vastness, the European traveler will be able to form some idea the fact, that one of the many tributary flowing into La Plata, the Uruguay, is itself in magnitude one that surpasses the or the Elbe. In speaking of the Uruguay, it must not be forgotten that at its mouth its breadth is so great that the eye cannot from any point take in both its banks at one view even from the center of the river; and that proceeding 200 leagues higher up, it requires an hour to cross it.

In another tributary of La Plata, the Parana

itself an immense river, is the great Cataract (situated in the twenty-fourth degree of latitude, not far from the city of Guayra.) which, over the extent of twelve leagues, hurls itself with everncreasing rapidity and impetuosity over and amongst numberless rocks of very singular and startling forms. Of all the tributary rivers, th largest by far, it is asserted, is the Parana , hence the natural designation of La Plata by the natives as the Parana, comprising all the aggre-gate rivers of La Plata and its tributaries. The Spanish designation, however, appears for geographical purposes the more suitable for geographical purposes the more suitable for adoption. The Parana—regarding it as a sepa-rate, though a tributary river—springs from the environs of Villa del Carmen, to the north of Rio de Janeiro, and in its course flowing through a mountainous country, augments itself in nensely, receiving, in its downward progress to mensely, receiving in its downers by the vast plains, numerous other streams. It likewise there receives the Paraguay, which, originating in a plain in the North, called Campos-Paresis, that during the rainy season forms the Lake of Xarayes, is greatly augmented be-fore it disembogues itself into the Parana, by re-ceiving the Pilcomayo—itself a large river— which, having its source near Potosi, is the chan-nel of all the inland navigation from the mines. The Vermeigo and the Salado also flow into La Plata from the side of the Andes, and the Uru-guay from the side of Brazil.

Bearing in mind, as far as you can, this assem blage of magnificent rivers, and the thousand minor streams perpetually rolling down the divers mountains of the far-extending Sierra, icture an apparently interminable expanse ampas, or plains not verdant, nor prairie-like in appearance, whose scarcely undulating surface forms a line of horizon scarcely broken, save by abrupt and almost perpendicularly rising moun-tains of extraordinary form and aspect, and numberless low hills among the intermediate val-leys, intersected by innumerable rivers and streams, and covered by multitudes of wild cattle-and you will then have a very madequate tle—and you will then have a try-idea of the vastness, the wildness, the magnifi-cence, and the dreary and awe inspiring pecu-cence, and these regions, thus possessed of so ligrities of those regions, thus possessed of so many of the grandest elements of picturesque

beauty in its more savage aspects.

The apparently interminable Pampas of Buenos Ayres are at a distance of 100 leagues (300 English miles) south from the town of Buenos Ayres, almost equally divided by the remarkable chain

of mountains, termed the Sierra, which runs East to West. Taking the south frontier e Pampas to the River Colorado, as it is from East to West usually considered, but without sufficient rea-son, we should find that the distance thence

son, we should find that the distance to the Sierra is little more than 100 lea Before I proceeded to the Sierra, I had fre-quently heard and laughed at one of those trivial quently heard and laughed at one of those trivial intile superstitions which the gossips of every country delight in circulating. It is believed that, immediately on the arrival of every stranger who never before has seen the Sierra, it will intiallibly rain. Let the learned in meteorology discuss this question if they please. I can, at least, throw in one fact, namely, that for many weeks prior to my arrival at Sierra, the weather had been continuously dry. I approached the Sierra in the afternoon when it was decidedly fine and dry, as the glass would indicate; nevertheless, very soon after I had reached the Sierra, the heavens became covered with sombre clouds. looked above and around, and showers et thin rain enveloped the whole range of the moun

The first sight of the Sierra is startling. Fatigued with long journeys through Pampas, which discourage the heart by their seeming interminability, while even the eye, which, loves to rove wherever new objects of interest may be du covered becomes satisfied—the sudden appearance and peculiar aspect of the Sierra, starting were, from the surrounding Pampas to meet your approach, strike the traveler with a sensation of we and astonishment. The gigantic eminence, the Sierra, already rises forth immediately from the surrounding Pampas, alike on the north side and the south side. There can be no doubt that this Sierra is a single detachment from the Cor-dilleras, which, in various forms, traverse the whole Southern Continent of South America. Generally speaking, it is much more remarkable for its curious formation, than its hight; for the highest point is not, more than between eleven thousand and twelve thousand feet. There are, contiguous to Tandil on the eastern

side, several conical mountains of sandstone, which are surrounded by enormous blocks of the same stone. Every one of them shows evident signs of the most violent demolition in, probably, former age, and, doubtless, by volcanic action Immense heaps of immense stones are there in various and curious formations. Among this chaos, of what I regarded as the disjointed components of mighty mountains in their throes of agony, there is one which, although in its general structure and nature it may be justly viewed as a specimen, in one particular presents a phe enon scarcely again to be found. It is this on the very summit of a perfectly conical moun-tain about eight hundred feet in height, thus surrounded by these multiform accumulations, there has at the very edge of the top of the cone, and inclining from the south side pice of nearly six hundred feet, an enormous stone, remarkable for its position upon a mountain eight hundred feet high. It measures forty feet in hight by one hundred and twenty feet, and reposes on a small base, a kind of pediment or lestal, of only four feet in circumference There it has been rocking and balancing itself for ages in defiance of tempests and hurricanes, spite of all the efforts made to disturb its equi-ibrium by every person who climbs up to see it. Unlike a similar stone in Cornwall, which was thrown down by a naval officer, who at a great cost was made to replace it, nearly every wind moves it on its small base, always shifting it toward the precipice and back again. north wind particularly, which blows under the longest side of it, inclines it so much, that when I viewed it under the action of the wind, every one of our party expected to see, at every mo-ment, the gigantic mass hurled down the pre-The whole range of the Sierra is, what is there

called, populated; that is to say, it belongs to

various persons, and forms many Estancias, which are generally situated in valleys, on the banks of the numerous small rivers. A long and very hard grass covers the whole district of the Sierra. The grass is found there only, and although it is the abode of the great and small game, which abounds there, no animal touches it as food. Deer are not numerous there; but there are, in abundance, partridges of various sizes, woodcocks of several classes, ducks and geese in great variety, estriches, lions, foxes, snakes. The mulita is an armadillo which lives in small holes, and appears to require many such habi-tations. The number of such holes is so great that the greatest caution is necessary in riding quickly through the valleys. another species of the same class, differing from the former (the mulita) in respect of it being larger, flatter, of lighter color, and covered with shaggy hair under the belly. The peludo is found also in the Pampas, and throughout the South American provinces; but the mulita lives only in the Sierra. It is much esteemed through out South America on account of the delicacy o It may be easily taken if attacked in front, while facing you; but otherwise its capture alive is extremely difficult and improbable. lion or puma is only ferocious when protecting its young; a ferocity springing solely from its natural affection for the young. This is strongly exemplified in its behaviour while hunted under circumstances which do not excite the protective energies of its natural affection. Pursued by the dexterous Guachos, mounted on horseback, it is a singular spectacle to behold an animal so powerful, when hotly pressed, after a swift and perhaps long pursuit, suddenly lie down, turn his head in the direction opposite to that of its pursuer, like a dog expecting to receive the whip of his master, or, as if having resolved upon an unconditional surrender, thus places itself in the best possible position to be enmeshed in the toils of the lasso. Of course the Guache throws the never-erring lasso over the willing neck of the lion, thus crouching—a single turn of his horse and the wretched beast dies. Indeed, few wild animals in this country can be designated "game," in the sporting sense. Par-tridges are almost as easily to be captured. In the districts of the Sierra scarcely a fowlingpiece is to be found. Mounted on old horn the older the better, because it is desirable when you dismount, for the purpose of your "sport," your horse should remain standing—you proceed, in company, armed with only a long stick. You will soon find yourself among innumerable coveys. You get off your horses; this movement may cause some of them to rise a little; but it is rather probable that neither the approach of yourselves, on horseback, nor the subsequent movements of your dis-mounting, have had any other effect on the partmounting, have had any other effect on the particular ridges than causing a few of them just to run a little farther off at their ordinary pedestrian speed. Even if one or two should take the trouble to fly, do not fancy the birds will escape you: they do not wish to escape, and only fly a little way to save themselves the trouble of waiking; they soon fall again, only a little way off. As you approach, one or two may choose to exert a few more flaps of their wings, and therefore fly a few paces further. You may be sure none of them will take that trouble a third time; few a second. You approach: as soon as one sees you, down it thrusts its head, concealing it in the grass, and remains perfectly motionless; a little touch of your stick, and the poor bird dies. So easy and gentle is its death, that I would term the touch that causes it a gentle one. f the result were otherwise than fatal.

Thus the sportsman pursues his sport, if sport

it be, without molestation; that is, if he escape a deadly and insidous foe—a certain snake in the grass, called the Vivora. This reptile is the liv-ing calamity of the Sierra. Being of a greenish grey color, at a short distance even, it is scarcely grey color, at a short distance even, it is not distinguishable from the thick grass. It is not large, being scarcely one foot one-and-a-half meh long. There is no remedy for man or beast bitten or stung by the Vivora.

Although, fortunately, the instances of people although, fortunately, the instances of people is the control of the

thus bitten have been rare, generally it is thus bitten have been rare, generally it is the horse that is the victim, whose, curiosity leads him to thrust his nose into the haunts of this formidable little snake, and something more than his nose pays the penalty of his curi-osity before he can snort. Three minutes elapse and the blood issues copiously; another minute or two, and the horse is dead.

Population of Rochester-1812 to 1851. 

Receipts of Produce. By the North River Boots, Monday, July 23-22 321 bbls Flour, 9 head Cattle, 241 bales Wool, 9,709 bush Wheat, 11,150 do Outs, 52,525 do Corn, 342 bbls Ashes, 1,958 do Meal,